

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1803.

The Bahamas of the Pacific.

An American citizen writes in this strong anguage concerning the possible loss of Hawail to the United States: "I cames tell you in words the satisfaction with

which I read your editorial article "No Throne Build ing.' This country awaits with anxiety the next move of the Administration; indeed, it seems to me that every patriot is holding his breath, in fear that the uncertainty will be radely broken by its special repre sentative. The reasons why we should acquire Hawatt are so numerous that I cannot discuss them. For the sake of our country, whose glories we desire to see in crease, I beg of you to keep up the fight."

There is no fight yet, except with a fer un-American and pro-British newspapers like the New York Evening Post, These newspapers committed themselves early against the Americanization of the Sand wich Islamis. Rather than admit their lack of patriotism and foresight, they are doing everything in their power to persuade an Administration intrusted with American interests to shut the door in the face of national opportunity such as comes only opce in a century!

There is no positive evidence that Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration has decided to perpetrate this fatal and damning blunder. So far as is known, nothing has been done yet inconsistent with a policy which might result in bringing the islands under our flag permanently before the end of the

present year. But there is bound to be a fight of unusual magnitude at the first conclusive proof that Mr. CLEVELAND sent Mr. BLOUNT to Hawaii to restore monarchy and to kill annexation. It will be a fight to prevent the commission of a crime against the pation's safety, progress, and welfare.

If the people of this country are prevented from acquiring Hawali now that it is offered to them. England's future supremacy in the islands will be assured. The English flag might as well be hoisted at once where ours was recently flying.

What will English possession of Hawaii mean to the United States? Has anybody forgotten what English possession of certain Islands commanding our Atlantic coast

meant thirty years ago? There is one group called the Bahamas, occupying strategically, if not geographically, the same relations to the Atlantic coast of the United States as the Hawaiian Islands hold to our Pacific coast and our Pacific commerce.

The mere circumstance that the British flag and not the American flag covered the Bahamas, probably cost this country from three hundred to five hundred millions of dollars when the time came for British ion and British advantage of position to count against our people.

The time may come when we would giadly pay five hundred million dollars rather than have the Hawaiian Islands in the hands of an alien and hostile power.

The Cabinet as a Working Machine

The strong points and the weak points of the new Cabinet, considered as mechanism for carrying out Mr. CLEVELAND's administrative ideas, have been tested by six weeks of time, with a rather critical exerience of important questions mean while There is a good deal of irresponsible gossip about the President's personal attitude ward his Constitutional advisers, and shout his methods of impressing his wishes upon the minds of those gentlemen. Most f the talk of this sort is beneath notice.

From facts known to all well-informed s who watch the progress of affairs at Washington, and from inferences legitimately to be drawn from what has apeared on the surface since the 4th of Merch, we should say that the true situation is pretty accurately indicated in the following paragraphs:

Judge Gresnam has his own independent tions of what should be the policy of this partment of State is directly concerned. is thoroughly American and patriotic in his ideas and impulses. In the unfortunate went of a conflict of opinion with the President, on any essential question of policy, he is quite capable of asserting himself with dignity and politeness, and then, if necessery, taking up his hat and gioves. We do not believe that Mr. Gresham has ever written a letter resembling that which the to Mr. BLAINE sent to Gen. GARFIELD, deng himself unreservedly, all that he was ad all that he could hope to be, to the politsal fortunes of his official superior.

Nor is there the slightest reason for supng that Secretary Carlisle regards deself as the occupant of a merely clerical post. If it came to a question of principle, or political consistency, or selfet, or even to an important difference to ways and means, Mr. CARLISLE might expected to maintain his opinions, herefter as heretofore, good-naturedly, remeetfully, and firmly, even as against the ons of the President. There has been sign of self-effacement on the part of his honored veteran of the Democracy.

The office of Secretary of the Navy is peculiar in regard to the special knowledge ad special fitness required of the incumbent. Mr. HEBBERT was chosen on account of his special fitness and special knowledge of affairs concerning the details of which E. CLEVELAND knows, and pretends to know, little or nothing. This circumstance, others, removes Mr. HERBERT from the category of Cabinet officers upon whose implete subservience a President can count any extent, simply because they owe thing to him, and recognize the fact that they had no call out of obscurity until ed the handkerchief.

Er. OLNEY is another Cabinet officer who is upright on his own legs, if we may se the expression. By this we do not mean nay that the Attorney-General, any more han the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Secretary of the by. is not entirely loyal to his chief. But Mr. OLNEY has shown his personal inpendence and intimated his idea of the side on which the burden of obligation s, by retaining as Attorney-General his old upon a lucrative private practice in Boston, and preserving relations with cerain corporate interests in New England which he might have purimens to the Dech he might have surrendered had he partment of Justice.

The status of the four other members of ie Cabinet is somewhat different. Mr. LAMOST and Mr. Brasning owe their apintment to conditions precedent, involv g considerations strictly personal to Mr LEVELANDS Mr. HOKE SMITH and Mr. erron of Nebraska are political discovees and the tonoficiaries of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's discernment and generosity. The crotary of the Interior has not yet perged sufficiently from the delighted sur-

dividual characteristics beyond the abil-Ity to work with diligence at desk. Concerning the Secretary of Agriculture, it is proper to say that he was an office seeker who was greatly gratified by his success; and, moreover, that even if he were disposed to recalcitrate, he would probably be restrained by certain disadvantages affecting the comfort of his relations with the President, and proceed ing from facts now ignored at Washington but well understood in Nebraska These four Cabinet officers would naturally and properly stand by Mr. CLEVE-LAND through thick and thin, and strive to justify his confidence in them by unques tioning acquiescence in his ideas and devotion to his interests.

The classification we have ventured to make divides the Cabinet Into two numerically equal parts. Events are showing that there is, in fact, such a dividing line, and that it is distinctly drawn. It is an open question whether the Cabinet of a President possessing Mr. CLEVELAND's strength of will and habits of self-reliance would not be better organized as a working machine, if all eight of its members, instead of four only, were in the fullest sense responsive to Mr. CLEVELAND's personal volitions.

Bishop Potter at the City Club. At the City Club on Monday evening

Bishop Potter remarked that he had heard

it said that "for a minister who claimed

some sort of lineal descent from the Apos

tles to have even an opinion, and mue more to express his opinion, about political reforms or the best methods of securing them, was a most unapostolic business." Such talk the Bishop treated as "disma rubbish." We should rather call it pure nonsense, absurd rather than dismal. So far as we know, the right of the clergy to have political opinions, and to exercise al the political privileges which their citizenship gives them, has never been questioned for it is unquestionable. If they think about political subjects at all, how can they help forming opinions as to them? As citizens, also, it is their duty to think about them and to express their opinion as to them by voting at elections: and, if they are so impelled by their consciences, they have a much right as any other citizens to proclaim their political views. If they are ever restrained from such expression, the

restraining power is the Church to which they belong, and not public sentiment. One branch of the Presbyterian Church, for instance, denies to its ministers the exercise of the right of suffrage because the Federa Constitution contains no explicit acknowledgment of the existence of GoD: but it extends the prohibition to the laity also If in Bishop POTTER's own diocese the Episcopal clergy generally should engage systematically in public political discussion,

he would probably admonish them against the proceeding, though the number who vote is very likely as large proportionately as it is in any other profession. In times past some of the most illustrious

of European statesmen were ecclesiastics.

The clergy were powerful in stirring up the

patriots of our Revolution, and some of

them were equally active and influential on the Tory side. Bishop Provoost, the first head of the diocese now presided over by Bishop Potter, was actively interested in the politics of his day, and he would have been made a delegate to the Provincial Congress if he had not declined the place. Bishop Polk of Louisiana served as a General in the Confederate army during the civil war, he having been trained as a soldler at West Point before entering the sacred profession; yet he remained in the bishopric, and was only discharged from it by the cannon ball that ended his life at Pine Mountain in 1864. Many ministers have held elective civil offices, and some of them are now in such places. There is nothing in the Constitution, nothing in civil precedent, to prevent Bishop POTTER himself from running for office, that of Mayor, for example, however it may be with his own Church. He is free to vote, to mount the political stump. and to run for any office. Public sentiment does not debar him from any political activity whatsoever. The great mass of the seople of New York refuse to acknowledge his episcopal authority, and deny his right to exercise it; but none them questions his right to exercise the full privileges of his citizenship. He had as much right as President Low to talk about political reform at the City Club; but when he discusses politics he speaks as a citizen, and not as a Bishop, and what he says is entitled only to the consideration due to it intrinsically. He does not speak as a successor of the Apostles, whos religious opinions have special weight with a branch of Christendom, but as civilian and a citizen whose political views are tested according to their actual substance. His episcopal authority gives him no political authority; and the very circumstance that he is a Bishop. whose office and calling have kept him apart from practical politics, tends rather to lessen confidence in the value of his political counsel. Wisely, therefore, his speech at the City Club on Monday night

was mostly a general moral essay. A particular suggestion made by Bishop POTTER was that the situation of the City Club. or "locality." as he called it, is unfortunate. Instead of planting the club in the Fifth avenue, he would have it at "about the middle of Lafayette place." We question whether the situation of the association is a matter of any importance, so long as it is convenient for the members; and for the mass of these we suppose that upper Fifth avenue is more accessible than Lafayette place. No objection to the Fifth avenue as the seat of a political movement can exist in the public mind and be the cause of injurious public prejudice, for during the last campaign the political headquarters of both the Democrate and the Republicans were in that avenue. In the same avenue, too, both the great Democratic and Republican clubs of the town are situated, with only a few blocks between them. Tammany Hall would be as powerful with the people if it were situated

on Murray Hill as now in Fourteenth street. The strength of Tammany Hall consists the fact that it is the Democratic organzation of the city, and that two-thirds of the citizens of New York are Democrats Bishop Porren said on the same evening that "in certain quarters the organization and existence of the City Club have been resented, and that the intimation that there is or can be anything in our municipal affairs which is not precisely as it ought to be, is treated as a suggestion of infinite audacity." Wherever such quarters are, they are very silly, for the organization of any movement against the Democracy is within the political rights of its opponents, and any individual or ary body of men is free to criticise the Democratic Government of New York. The Democracy does not resent the organization of the Republicans against it, nor does it impute infinite audacity to them because they find fault with it. The City Club has as much right to exist as the

his friends want to attack the Democracy of New York, they must have a machine with which to do it, and the City Club is such a machine. Tammany cannot object because its enemies take a lesson from its superb organization, in order to fight against it. That is fair play, and the Democracy expects opposition. A contest with it in New York does not display infinite audacity, but simply the courage

which dares to go forth to inevitable defeat. Here in New York there are only two politcal parties of any consequence. They are the Democrats and the Republicans. If the people of New York were of the opinion of Bishop POTTER, that the Democratic Government of the city is thoroughly bad, they would turn about and put the Republicans in control at the City Hall. They will never put in a City Club party of a coloriess or motley political complexion. Practically the Government of New York must be either Democratic or Republican. It is Democratic now by the greatest popular majority ever represented in the government of the town, and that unprecedentedly strong verdict of approval and confidence was returned last November, after the very issues raised by the City Club had been tried before the people Nothing since has occurred to change this popular judgment. Bishop Potten brought forward no charges which have not been passed upon time and again by the people and decided adversely to him and his associates. The people keep on electing Dem-

ocrats and rejecting Republicans. If, then, there is any virtue in universal suffrage, if the principle on which our whole political institutions are founded be not rotten, is not the government of the city of New York, as being the will of about two-thirds of the citizens of New York. precisely as it ought to be"? Bishop POTTER said on Monday evening that where the form of hereditary institutions" exists, "education, refinement, the inherited sense of dignity and responsibility, qualify the exercise of individual author-"but where you have uneduity:" cated minds and enfeebled sense of responsibility, and untrained capacitles intrusted with power, you have about as inefficient and arrogant a government as will be created." That, however, is not a criticism of the Government of New York particularly, but of all government by universal suffrage. If it is a sound criticism, why has universal suffrage replaced the form of hereditary institutions" Those institutions are passing away throughout the civilized world because, it fact, they breed the very arrogance and enfeebled sense of responsibility" which the Bishop attributes to all republican government; and monarchy and aristocracy, even of the British type, are not al ways exempt from such misfortunes.

Revolution in Belgium Apparently Averted.

By comparing the somewhat vague and conflicting reports from Brussels with facts previously known, we can perceive precisely what occurred on Tuesday in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies. The well-grounded fear of a general insurrection caused the Chamber to pass the NYSSEN bill, which the Conservative majority had hitherto de clined to sanction, unless it were short of the provision enfranchising the proletariat. It was their refusal to make even the partial concessions embodied in this measure, which provoked the upris ing: and their final acquiescence under pressure seems to have been accepted by the popular leaders as for the moment sufficient victory. The Belgian Radicals know that they can use the powers which the NYSSEN bill will give them, to enforce

hereafter the one-man one-vote principle. The Nyssen bill was framed with a view to preventing a compromise between three parties: between the views of the Conservatives, who represent the landowners; those of M. FRERE-ORBAN, the Liberal ex-Premier, who desired an educational qualification, and those of the Radicals and Social ists, who demanded manhood suffrage free from restrictions of any kind. M. NYSSEN proposed, in the first place, that every citizen over twenty-five years of age should franchised all the workingmen in towns and all the agricultural laborers who satis fled the condition as to age. The same bill, in deference to the wishes of M. FRERE ORBAN and his handful of followers, arranged that every man who could pass a certain educational examination should have an additional vote. A third clause, devised to gain Conservative support, be stowed a third vote on every man owning a certain amount of property. A fourth provision, which, in practice, would benefit the masses more than the classes, gave an extra vote to every citizen forty years old or upward. The Radicals and Socialists did not like the arrangements for plural voting, and opposed the bill; but they were only driven to desperation when the Conservatives also showed themselves hostile to the measure on the ground that it conferred too much power upon the workingmen. Then the Radicals perceived that the bill was much better than nothing, and they evinced a willingness to accept it as a makeshift. It must be remembered that, even under the existing law, which confines the suffrage to about 120,000 electors, the Radicals have carried most of the cities and large towns; and no one who keeps that fact in view can doubt that under an act giving a vote to every workman twenty-five years old, they will be able, in spite of the provisions for plural voting, to return a majority to the next Chamber of Deputies. That majority can set in motion the machinery for a fresh revision of the Belgian Constitution, and

wipe out the discrimination in favor of the property-owning class. We have witnessed during the last week in Belgium the counterpart of what took place in England during the years immediately preceding the passage of the first Reform act in 1832. In England at that time. parliamentary government was a sham, as it is in Belgium now, the mass of the people being disfranchised, and the members of the dominant Chamber being returned by an oligarchy largely controlled by the great landowners. The English Tories, like the Belgian Conservatives, were opposed to any change; it is clear from CROKER's Memoirs that the former houestly believed the welfare and dignity of England to be bound up with the rotten borough system. The sympathies of WILLIAM IV., like those of LEOPOLD II. were with the Conservatives, but there was one thing that lay still nearer to the heart of each sovereign, and that was the safety of his dynasty. Accordingly, each yielded at the critical moment, when public discontent assumed a threatening aspect, and when what began as a riot seemed upon the point of becoming a revolution. Thus WILLIAM IV. and LEO-POLD II. escaped the fate of CHARLES X. and Louis Philippe, who were not shrowd

enough to surrender in time. There is a marked difference, however, between the Belgian and English examples of successful popular uprisings. The hich overwhelmed him at the time of Manhattar Club, or the Union League Club. Belgians have obtained at one stroke more stien, to manifest any strongly in or Tammany Hall. If Bishop Porrus and than the English gained by the two Reform acts of 1832 and 1868. The English work-ingman had to wait for the Reform acts of 1884-85 before he acquired a privilege equivalent to that which the NYSSEN bill awards to every male Belgian 25 years of age. Not even yet, in 1893, are the English Radicals able to carry more than a small traction of the seats in the House of Commons. The Belgian Radicals, on the other hand, have, as we have said, good reason to count upon ascendancy in the next Chamber of Deputies.

What may be the effect of the admission of workingmen to a large share of political power in Belgium, on the proletariat in Prussia, where members of the Landtag are chosen by an indirect and complicated process, is an interesting question, to which we may return herenfter.

The Victoria Hotel Dinner.

Some recent rumor of a difference over Mr. CLEVELAND's manner of dealing with politics, between the President and his faithful fool-killer, the Hon. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, is now pervading the newspapers, and giving rise to much heedless speculation. It is impulsively accepted as fact by the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, in connection with an interesting but not strictly accurate review of a certain recent event:

The chief source of Mr. Werrant's humiliation is inderstood to be the refusal of Mr. Carteland to pay any heed to the obligations of the Victoria Hotel conerence. It has been said there was no barga'n at that conference; and if by that was meant that there were no formal pledges or written documents, then this as-

"Mr. CLEVELAND did refuse to promise to give Mr. SHERMAN AND Mr. CROKER AND Mr. MCRFHV the right to name the candidates for the Federal offices in New York, and he did say that he would withdraw from the anyass, and that he would see them all in a hot place

before he would make such promises.

On the other hand, he certainly by implication promised that in the distribution of the offices he should ecognize the regular Democratic organiz said he believed in such organizations, that they were o be maintained by patronage, and that he would have to right to choose from the bushwhackers of the party. Mr. WRITERY has said that among gentlemen suc secrtions as that would pass for obligations."

According to our understanding, the decaration made by Mr. CLEVELAND over his board in the Victoria Hotel before the election, was not reduced to writing, nor even to a positive requirement that the special guests of that occasion, representing the New York Democracy, should be allowed to nominate the candidates for the Federal offices placed in the Empire State. The threat also to withdraw from the canvass was merely a grim suggestion of a candidate amazed at the unexpected revelation of his weakness in his own party, at the point expected to decide the contest. The final understanding incident to this afterdinner conversation among gentlemen taking a serious view of the larger affair with which it was connected, was that, although Mr. CLEVELAND had been imposed by outside influences upon the State of New York as its Presidential candidate, he recognized the right of the State to assert its own views in politics, and that, thereafter, in managing Federal affairs as an elected President he would deal with the Empire Democracy with unprejudiced respect and good faith; in other words, he would recognize solely the organization of which Senator MURPHY was the head.

This version of the Victoria dinner differs

merely in detail from that outlined in the Philadelphia Press. One prominent incident, however, supports the feeling that, after all, the report of dissatisfaction on Mr. WHITNEY's part is delusion, and that Mr. CLEVELAND will in the main keep to all ante-election undertakings, whether originating with himself or his representatives The Hon. ISAAC PUSEY GRAY of Indiana is alone a convincing certificate of Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S willingness to honor the drafts drawn upon him by his friends during the initial uncertainties of the Chicago Convention. When the Indiana delegation was unset into the CLEVELAND column, the name of GRAY was written down in the CLEVELAND books as the regular reciprocity candidate for Vice-President. Soon after that agreement was entered into, however various elements of the CLEVELAND forces began rebelliously to assert the claims of other statesmen for this honor. It was after midnight, early in the morning of the CLEVELAND triumph, that the GRAY treaty was finally ratified by the Hon. DON DICKINSON. Even before the voice of BOURKE COCKRAN had begun to roll out the fundamental philosophy of his party in a last appeal against the threatened hu miliation of the Empire State, Brother DICKINSON had begun to show signs that the Vice-Presidential compact was surrounded with considerable discord. About 2 o'clock in the morning two of the guiding delegates of Indiana, upon observing the course of Mr. Dickinson's machinations, forced before his attention on the floor of the Convention the alternative that either faith must be kept with Indians, or her delegation would protect her interests in the direction taken at the beginning of the great campaign; and in that case the kingbolt would be drawn out of the CLEVELANI movement. Whereupon Mr. Dickinson at the crucial moment agreed to take his hands off, and in another couple of hours

the Presidential struggle was over. When we reflect that the next session of the Convention saw the CLEVELAND-GRAY alliance converted into a semi-humorous reminiscence only, but that, none the less Mr. CLEVELAND has made reasonably good the disappointment of the statesman whom his friends had placed in partnership with himself, the plausibility of the story affect ing Mr. WHITNEY's relations with his chief becomes rather flimsy. Here, in a signa case Mr. CLEVELAND, the successfu beneficiary of a definite, but unequally fruitful agreement, has openly and unhesitatingly come up to his obligations to the best of his ability, by giving to Mr GRAY from his own hands a more remunerative place than had been denied to him by the Convention. Why should people assume that the rest of Mr. CLEVELAND'S debts, incurred at first or second hand, will not be paid in time and in honor, and that the political credit of his lieutenants will not be preserved, even at a personal sacrifice? It is too soon to suppose otherwise.

Chicago Is Not a Den of Robbers.

In stirring times of public excitement, turmoil, festivity, or alarm, there are always to be found persons who do more talking than thinking. In fact, their re marks appear to have no direct connection with any known mental process for reaching sound conclusions. In the category of such excited individuals, we are compelled to include those persons who bespeak for themselves, and for visitors generally, ill treatment in Chicago during the Fair. The Garden City, they aver, is in possession of the "criminal classes." is dangerous, they think, for a stranger to walk in certain sections of the city, even in daylight. The town is infested by footpads and marauders. The administration of the law is lax; the safeguards provided for the protection of strangers are insufficient, and a recklessly hostile spirit characterizes the inhabitants. There are many depraved and desperate individuals in the town, gathered

from other points by the promise of gain through criminal means, and vigorous efforts to suppress them are lacking.

This is undoubtedly an exaggerated pie ture of the true situation. We dare say that visitors will find it to be grossly distorted. Chicago has, indeed, many things which require defence, but it is an American town. and no American community has been found deficient in hospitality toward strangers. The excited critics are mistaken. Orderly and law-abiding visitors will receive a gonuine and hearty welcome in the city by the lake. They will be protected in their rights and property. No injury will befall them, and many of them, probably, who enter the gates with apprehension, will leave them with reluctance.

Some obscure quarters of Chicage are not. we presume, to be recommended to pedestrians between one in the morning and daylight. Some localities are not to be recommended as specimens of ideal order, even during the day. But the same thing is true of all great cities. If New York city's honored Castilian guest, the Duke of VERAGUA, should devote all the time allotted to his stay here to a seeluded exploration of the Bowery, he might witness things which would tend to impair his confidence in the courtesy, probity, disinterestedness, and sobriety of the inhabitants of New York. He might form an inaccurate opinion of the greatness of this town and the characteristics of its people. Thus many things about Chicago and its excellent people may suggest to observant visitors neglected opportunities for improvement. But by such delinquencies a great city of more than one million inhabitants is not to be judged adversely. Strangers in Chicago will, no doubt, be entertained with heartiness and hospitality during the Fair; their comfort will be promoted: their possessions securely guarded. at least till they come to settle their hotel bills, and everything will be done for their amusement and instruction. If they are intent upon spending money in large sums without securing a proper return for it, no philanthropic resident of Chicago will stand around to dissuade them. But between that condition and the one described by the prematurely excited alarmists there is a great difference.

We do not doubt that Chicago will give its guests a genuine prairie welcome. What more can be asked?

We assure our correspondent "Bowery" that there is not a doubt that the nation's guest, the Duke of VERAGUA. Is a descendant of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. There cannot be any dispute concerning his lineage. The genealogical records of his family have been kept for four hundred years, or since the death of his illustrious ancestor; and those who know how such records are kept and preserved in Spain, under the authority of the Government, will never question their authenticity or exactitude. Titles are dependent upon them, and property interests are likewise dependent. Spanish rigor in matters of pedigree could not be surpassed. "Bowery" can rest assured that the Duke of VERAGUA is of the eleventh generation in the line of descent, on the distaff side, from Columbus the navigator.

Does the Duke bear any personal resemblauce to his renowned ancestor? We have compared the photograph which he has had taken in New York with a half dozen of the portraits of Columbus; and we are prepared to say that the Duke's features, as well, perhaps also, as his figure, after making due allowance for the difference in the age of the two personages there portrayed, are Columbian. The outlines and aspect of his face are Columbian. The forehead, the eres, and the malar region of the face are Columbian. The nose of the Duke is less obtuberant and dominating than was that of Columbus. From the nose downward, comparisons cannot be made by reason of the fact that, while the Duke wears only side whiskers. Columbus wore a heavy moustache and beard, thus concealing from us the precise form and expression of the mouth and chin. We think, however, that if an artist were to pierce Columbus's hirsute veil, with his mind's eye, he would say that the mouth and chin of Columbus bear a close resemblance to those of his ducal descendant now with us, and that, in both cases, these foutures are well-shapen, correspondent, and suggestive. It is not, of course, to be expected that a man who is of the eleventh generation in the line of descent from another. will look just like the other; but we are very sure that any expert physiognomist who carefully examines a good portrait of Columbus and as good a one of the Duke of VERAGUA will speedily discorn the facial resemblance between the proud Spanish Duke and his great Italian forebear.

There must be no relaxation in the work of clearing up the Croton watershed. Commissioner Daly, that energetic public servant, must carry on his operations until the water supply of New York is pure and wholesome. It is of the utmost importance to the health of the city that he should do it. His activity thus far has been commendable, and he must keep it up. He has the men. he has the crowbars, he has the money, too; and he is backed up by the law, and by all the powers of the city. The people cheer him on, and tell him that he must make a clean job of it.

Question: We have plenty of clergymen in politics, but why does President CLEVELAND never give any of them an office? Answer: There are clergymen, or ex-clergymen, in both Houses of Congress, and in many of the Legislatures of the States and in the municipal Government of many cities. There are good politicians among the clergy; Kylis f South Dakota is one of them. The people have often shown their willingness to vote for clergymen as well as for lawyers, business men, workingmen, or other citizens. The right to run for office is an intrinsic and fundamental right of all American citizens, regardless of their calling in life. We are utterly unable to tell why Mr. CLEVELAND has not appointed any clergyman to any office of mportance, or why he has excluded the clergy from his Cabinet and from the diplomatic and consular service, and from all other branches of the Government service. cossible that he may desire that they shall all be kept at their proper religious duties, or that he does not know any of them who are fit for office, or that none of them has asked him for office, or that he fears that the appointment of a clergyman of any one communion would give offence to the clergy of all other communions, or that the question has never been pressed upon his notice. We do not know anything about it. or why the President gives offices to all kinds of people except clergymen. He cannot say that they are all Republicans, for nearly a half of them are Democrats. He cannot be opposed to them, for he goes to church. Our inquirer had bette ask Mr. CLEVELAND's own clergyman to seek for an answer to the curious question which he puts to us.

As Example for Anti-snappers. From the 21. Latis Republic

The New York and anappers are still making Mr. Cieveland's life miserable by their demoralizing mania for spells. It is a pity these few York people will not loor at this matter from the standpoint of disinterest ed patriotism occupied by Missouri and illustrated b Katio Rose of Howard county, who earn an independent living laying brick than beg for any office on earth

Worst Exhibit at Her Fair-Chicago.

From the Landon Sundard. It would have been well if, while seeking to dazele the world with something splendis, Chicago had first of all paid due regard to the humble duty of setting its own house to order, so as to exhibit in its munic

A. P. A.-ISM.

corning the article relating to the existence

In the very heart of our country of an associa-

The Western Attack on Boman Cathol To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It was with interest that I perused in THE SUN of this

ion which aims at the suppression of one our foremost Christian denominations. Viewed from the standpoint of one who owns no religion in the popular acceptation of the word, but whose theological convictions are at all times held sacred to every other sentiment, it certainly cannot appear in any other light than as a statting incongruity with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and whatever and spirit of the Constitution, and whatever
may be its proportions in fact, any demonstration of this nature is a direct repudiation of
our American ideas of freedom of thought and
worship, and menaces the perpetuity of our
national polity. While no thoughful person
will be unduly alarmed at the manifestations
already made by these "Maffan" plotters, the
bigotry and unlawful purpose which prompt
its existence should elicit an expression of
honest indignation from every American effizen to whom our national safety and reputation is a first consideration. P. F. B.
NEW YORK, April 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you allow a daily reader of your paper to answer the very ambiguous article entitled "No Popery In the West" by giving simple quotations from Roman Catholic authorities:

"The Church is instituted, as every Catholic who understands his religion believes, to guard and defend the right of God against any and every enemy, at all times, in all places. She therefore does not, and cannot, accept, or in any degree favor, liberty in the Protestant sense of liberty."-Catholic World. April, 1870.

"Protestantism has not, and never can have. any right where Catholicity has triumphed.

any right where Catholicity has triumphed. Therefore, we lose the breath we expend in declaiming against bigotry and intolerance, and in favor of religious liberty, or the right of man to be of any religion as best pleases him."—tatholic Recier, June, 1885.

"The Catholic Church numbers one-third the American population; and, if its membership shall increase for the next thirty years as it has the thirty years past, in 1800 flome will have a majority and he bound to take this country and keep it. There is, ere long, to be a State religion in this country, and that State religion in this country, and that State religion is to be the Roman Catholic. First, the floman Catholic is to wield his vote for the purpose of securing Catholic ascendancy in this country. Second, all legislation must be governed by the will of God, unerringly indicated by the Pope. Third, education must be controlled by Catholic authorities, and under education the opinions of the individual and the utterances of the press are included, and many opinions are to be forbidden by the secular arm, under the authority of the Church, even to war and bloodshed."—Father Hecker, Catholic World. rdinal Manning, speaking in the name of

Hecker, Catholic Worth.
Cardinal Manning, speaking in the name of the Pope, said:

"I acknowledge no civil power: I am the subject of no prince, and I claim more than this. I claim to be the supreme judge and director of the consciences of men; of the peaants that till the fields and of the princes that sit upon the throne; of the household that lives in the shade of privacy, and the lexislator that makes laws for kingdoms. I am sole, last, supreme judge of what is right or wrong. Moreover, we declare, affirm, and define and pronounce it to be necessary to salvation to every human creature to be subject to the Roman Pontifil"—Tablet, Oct. 3, 1894.

"No good government can exist without religion, and there can be no religion without an inquisition, which is wisely designed for the protection and promotion of the true faith."—Boston Pilot, official journal of the Bishop.

The Council of Constance, held in 1414, declared: "That any person who has promised security to hereties shall not be obliged to keep his promise, by whatever he may be engaged."

gaked."
The absurd and erroneous doctrines, or ravings, in defence of liberty of conscience, are a most pestiential error, a pest, of all others, to be dreaded in the State."—Encyclical Letters of Pope Plus IX., Aug. 15, 1854.
"Catholic votes should be cast solidly for

"Catholic votes should be cast solidly for the Democracy at the next election. It is the only possible hope to break down the school system."—Toledo 'alkolic Revier.

"See, sir, from this chamber I govern, not only to Paris, but to China: not only to China, but to all the world, without any one knowing how I do it."—Tambriorini, General of the Josuits.

Josuits.

A Catholic should never attach himself to any political party composed of heretics. No one who is truly at heart a thorough and complete Catholic can give his entire adhesion to a Protestant leader."—L'Univers, official Catholic paper of the Bishops of France, March 28, 1898.

"Our husiness is to contrive: First, that the Our business is to contrive: First, that the

"Our business is to contrive: First, that the Catholics be imbued with hatred for the herotics, whoever they may be, and that this hatred shall constantly increase and bind them closely to each other; second, that it be, nevertheless, dissembled, so as not to transpire until the day when it shall be appointed to break forth."—Secret Plans of the Jesuits, revealed by Albate Leon, p. 127.

"Let us bring all our skill to bear upon this part of our plan. Our chief concern must be to mould the people to our purposes. Doubtless, the first generation will not be wholly ours, but the second will nearly belong to us, and the third entirely."—The Becret Plan, pp. 127-128.

"The Jesuits are a military organization, not a religious order. Their chief is a general of an army, not a mere father abbot of a monastery. And the aim of this organization is power—power in the most deepotic exercise; absolute power, universal power, power to control the world by the volition of a single man."—Memorial of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena, by Gen. Montholon. Vol. II., p. 62. Yours obediently. APRIL 18.

Hoke Smith's Patronage Court.

Hoke Smith's Patronage Court.

From the S. Louis Globs-Democrat.

Washinotton, April 11.—Hoke Smith has introduced a novelity. He has established what might be called a patronage court. Finding himself beset by the importunate friends of rival candidates for a certain office. Secretary Smith informs them as fast as they call:

"Gentlemen. I will set a time when I will hear you in regard to the qualifications of your candidate."

He consults a memorandum book, which might be very well entitled, "the office-seekers a docket," and makes an entry, of which the following is an illustration:
"Saturday, April S—Governor of Oklahoma, 1 P. M."

When the day and the hour come round the

1 P. M."
When the day and the hour come round the friends of the candidates assemble in the Secretary's office. The private secretary acts as outer guard, and informs all comers on other business that Secretary Smith is engaged. Promptly, when the little hand and the big hand on the clock indicate the appointment. Secretary Smith leans back in his big chair and asks:

How many candidates are represented for this office?

The partians announce their candidates in turn. The Secretary keeps tab on the flugers of his left hand, bending down a fluger as each

turn. The Secretary keeps tab on the fingers of his left hand, bending down a finger as each candidate is announced.

"Five," he says, looking at the fingers when the names of entries ceases.

"Now, how much time will you require?"
There is a hasty canvass in each group and then some scattering suggestions.

"Well," says Mr. Smith, "say an hour for each caudidate. Will that be enough?"

Usually it is enough and more than enough. Secretary Smith calls the name of the candidate's friends go at the higgraphical business with zeal. Secretary Smith is patience in a big armehair. Hourafter hour the praises are sounded. When all have finished the Secretary announces that his decision will be reported to the President of the United States. The patronage court is adourned. Four sessions of the court were held during last week. Each was devoted to the office of a Territorial Governorship. The hearings were very spirited. The only thing that occurred to dampen the arder of the proceedings was the complete reversal of one of the decisions of Secretary and Judge Hoke Smith. After a long and heated denate the friends of Mr. Lett got a verdlet of the court that he was the man for Governor of Utah. Two days later the President nominated talen west for that office. Since then the partisions of Lett have been making sereastic remarks about the patronage court.

Found the Rev. Warsham Williams's Tomb-

WALTHAM, Mass. April 19.-Workmen digging in Main street this morning found the tombstone marking the grave of the Roy. Wareham Williams, one of the leading preachers of colonial days, for which antiquarians have long searched. Williams was best known as one of the children in charge of Hannah Dustan at the time of the Deerfield massacre in 17th. He was taken with her by the Indians to Canada. The rescue is one of the best known incidents of early count history.

No Other Paper So Universally Read.

No other paper in New York has so many surprises in its editorial editions as has Tue New York Sus, as a result, modeler paper is so universally read.

A Brasonable R quest. If we cannot arrest then we ought to know why.

The Beasen Opened.

I'm the Indianapol's Journal.

Now the merry batter goes to work a thumping work a thumping turn the work and battered visage of the ball, of the and the much detested umpire to a umping, to a ump-And disdaining jeering comments on his "gall," on

TO LOOK AFTER OUR ART WORKS. Mayor Ollroy Promises to Co-operate

A committee donsisting of nice members of the Municipal Art Society called an Mayor Gilroy yesterday. Elchard M. Haust is the President of the n w society. E. M. Rentall is Vice-President; E. H. Bell, Semmenter, W ; Bigelow, Treasurer, and if has a space of trustees, composed of W. M. Lee, v. Coffin, Joseph Evans, E. H. Mossider, Brown, Howard Bussell Dartier Commen of Ward, W. S. Allen, and P. Accommonded The committee which waited on the Mayor comprised all these gentlemes expens Prest dent Hunt and Messes. Coffee byther, and

Crowninshield. Vice-President Kondall and Mr. Low explained the objects of the somety. The for-mer, who is a member of the committee which passes on the merit of staruary erected in the city parks, said of the statue of Gen. Bollvaria Central Park that the Government of Venezaela had acked permission to substitute a more ela had asked permission to substitute a more artistic work. Mr. Kendall said that the dari-build statue in Washington Park gave one the idea that "Garibaldi had spent a very hilati-one night out." The Irving hust in Bryant Park was also of little merit. The Washington statue on the Sub-Treasury steps was cited as one of the city's real treasures in the way of

one of the city's real treasures in the way of statuary.

Mr. Low explained the organization of the society, and said that its motto is. "To make us love our country we should make our country lovely." On behalf of the organization he invited the cooperation of the Mayor, and requested that he become one of the three lay members of the Board of Control, which will be elected next Monday night at 215 West Fifty-seventh street.

Mayor Gilroy said that the aims of the society were admirable, and that they met with his hearty approval. It would afford him pleasure to cooperate with the society both personally and in his official capacity.

The members of the committee gave the Mayor to understand that they had not organized to reform anything, to usurp any official function, or to establish an art censorship, but only for the purpose of giving the city worthy niy for the purpose of giving the city worthy

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.

It Will Be Respond To-day with Added Stores of Art Treas The Motropolitan Museum of Art, which has

undergoing its annual housecleaning for the last two weeks, will be opened to the public again to-day. Not only has it been thoroughly cleaned, but many changes have been made in the arrangement of the collections and many additions made to its art reasures. Chief among these are the three pictures lent by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. na della Saluta." "Boulogne Harbor-Storm coming On," both by Turner, and "Hadleigh Castle-Storm Clearing Off." by John Con-

Castle—Storm Clearing Off." by John Constable.

Other loaned pictures are: "A First Communion, Sag Marco, Venice." by Salvador Sanchez Barbudo, and "After the Rain." by Casar de Cock, were lent by Mr. S. P. Avery, Jr.; and "The Market Place," by Albert Pasini, and "The Widow." by Couture, lent by Mr. Krnest W. Longfellow. Mr. Jacob H. Schiff has presented to the museum the "Portrait of Mr. John Hawkeworth." by Sir Joshua Reynoids, and Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer has presented "Spanish Feaks, Southern Colorado." by Samuel Coleman. "Queen Elizabeth Signing the Death Warrant of Marie Stuart." by Julius Schrader, has been presented to the museum in memory of Mrs. William Dominick by her sons.

Among the other new contributions is a col-lection of ancient Greetan glass bottles of cur-ous form and workmanship, found near Tyr-Dr. Hall says that they are a great addition to he ancient giass collection of the museum, which is already the finest in the world. They were presented by private subscription.

MRS. PHELPS'S DOWER RIGHTS. the Accuses Her Husband of Conspiring to Cheat Her.

Susan A. Phelos has begun an action in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, against John W. Phelps, her husband, and Richard Goodwin. to prevent them, as it is alleged, from defrauding her out of her dower rights in her husband's property. She says her husband, who is a real estate dealer, drove her and their two children from his house and refuses to live with them. He provided them, however, with

with usem. He provided them, however, with a home and gave them 320 a week for their support. She alleges that her husband invested \$94,000 in real estate and put the title in the hands of a dummy, so, as to deprive her of her dower. The dummy, she says, sold the property to Goodwin, who is made a corspondent in the suit.

JUSTIFIABLE EXULTATION. A Britisher Asks a Question, Suggests as

Answer, and Rejolees. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUE—Sir: As THE SUE "shine for all" I, though a Briton, enjoy reading it every day, I have also come to the conclusion that "if you see it in Tax Sun it's true," and therefore.I make bold to ask

ou a question.

Will you please inform me where the ships which are to participate in the coming naval parade were built? I see it stated that more than one-half of them were the Chilian, and the Argentine Republican; and, more over, that two of the United States contingent are from English designs, bought by the United States lowers ment; a third is an English-designed outlier modified and the three gunboat cruisers are copies of a type of ahip belonging to the British navy. Are these state-ments facts? And if they are with not Tay Serve (1) to make the control of the in mind. Hurrah P for the "tight little sale", R. & S.

The John Hoey Collection,

The late Mr. John Hoey appears to have delighted in very showy and costly surroundings in his home. The collection of furniture and household adornments which he made and which is now en exhibition at the American Art Galleries before its sale at auction, is simply dazziing in a certain spiender of gilt, velour, marble, bronze, silver, and porcelain. The catalogue umbers more than 1 100 lots of which there are some 1.200 plates alone. They comprise fine decorative pieces of Royal Worcester, Crown Derby, Mintona, Royal Berlin, Staffordshire, Dresdens, and early Sevres together with dinner services and miscellaneous por-celains. There is a glittering collection, too, of cut, engraved, and enamelled glass, some of it very beau tiful, and such as former guests at Mr. Hoey's board

nust recall with pleasure

The vases, ornaments, French lamps, and French clocks that now adorn the American Art Galleries must have made Mr. Hoey's pariors appear very much like an overstocked museum. Many of them are large and all are showy. It is safe to assume, too, that all were costly. Among the miscellaneous pieces in the collection is a mammoth silver salver, nearly five feet in diameter, that is said to have been made for the khedive of Egypt, and to have been found after the bombardment of Alexandria buried four feet under ground. It is elaborately engraved and chased in floraand arabeaque patterns, with a star and crescent bor-der, and a rim in high relief, with fruit, dower, and foliase ornamentation. There are wall and mantel clocks in a great variety of brass, brouse, boule, and Dresden porcelain cases, and some seventy-five or eighty pieces of bronza, some of them very good ex amples of French casting, and including the pair of gladiators by Gitlemin, of which the only other proofs made belong to the French Minister of Fine Arts

But the most splendid effects in Mr. Hoey's par' must have been derived from his imported furniture and French and Dresden mirrors, the gilded beauties of the former being repeated on every hand by the pertaked plate surfaces of the latter. Besides a lot of and individual chairs, teacwood stands, bambed tubles, about and marble padestals, sideboards and dressing tables, there are several suite of drawing room furniture, with gilt frames, in Louis X' Louis XVI sayles, uphoistered in sak velours of the most startling patterns. The general effect of this furniture as it is now grouped for exhibition, is that of the co countil cave of gens in the pantimine transferme

tion scene.
Anumber of Chinese embroideries, lace covers and spreads, and Persian rugs complete the housefurnish ings. Besides there are many books, mostly of the elaborately limitrated sort ingresher with some value bie files of newspapers and illustrated period only and half a dozen and illustrated period only and half a dozen and all paintings. The paintings are by schessinger, comman, he break is it. If we have the proposition on a file between the literature and Kloombuck, and dozen to The Breton above is interesting. It was dozen a latter and would hardly be identified now as agrants to the painting those paints it bear all it can all as by the part of whose name it bears it scaled the "Yilage wins Shop," and represents a tiper bounger being a rade out and driven tome by the matter wife. The interesting crowd at layers there and topers regard this eviction with but a mild concern as being perhaps an every-day occur The 1 200 decorative places will be solion maturies next and Monday. There are and Wednesd of Brat week, afternoon and evening the remaining of the

collection will be disposed of. His Family Skeleton.

From Breeling Life.
"Parker never can be induced to study up his readlogy because of the scandal in his family."

alogy because of the scandal in his family.

Was there one.

Oh yes indee!; Adam and Eve never really married, you snow.